Perkins, in 1899, in the Orthoptera section of the Fauna Hawaiiensis (Vol. II, pt. I, p. 26) proposed the same generic term, which of course precludes it from use in another connection. To replace *Aphonus* Saussure and *Aphonogryllus* Rehn (not of Perkins), I propose *Aphonomorphus*.

Notes on the Collecting Around Thomasville, Georgia.

By Morgan Hebard.

The collecting about Thomasville, Georgia, is very similar to that of Northern Florida, as Thomasville is situated in the extreme southern portion of the State.

The surrounding country is flat, but not marshy, and is covered with open pine forests. These forests are everywhere seamed by streams which flow through gulches completely filled with Magnolias, Bays, Beeches, Tulip Trees, and choked with a dense growtli of blackberry, grape and other vines. This is the opposite to what is found in the pine woods where there is scarcely any undergrowth higher than the grasses and huckleberry bushes. There are occasionally large tracts of serub oak or beech, but the pine forest predominates. Among those oak "hammocks" I have found Thanaos somnus, Thanaos nævius and Thanaos petronius in company with the ever present Thanaos juvenalis, Thorybes bathyllus and Thorybes pylades. This locality for Thanaos somnus and Thanaos nævius is of special interest, as these species have never before been taken outside of Florida. There I have also found the Theela halesus.

In April, 1900, I found, to my great surprise, Anæa portia in one spot in the pine woods; they were there quite abundant, but so shy as to be almost unapproachable. I saw them there between April 9th and 22nd. On the first date they were all fresh and evidently newly emerged, but on the 22nd the only specimen I saw was in quite poor condition. As this species has never before been found north of the Southernmost part of Florida, I was very much surprised and pleased to find it in Georgia.

Papilio palamedes appear about the 10th of March, and are quite common along the streams for about a month. The Papilio turnus are considerably larger than those found in the North, and all the females I have thus far taken have been of the melanic variety. I saw two Apatura alicia closely in December, but was unable to capture either one of them; both were in poor condition. I find the Libythea bachmanni moderately common on the wild plum during the few days it is in bloom, which is usually about the last of February, but at other times this species is very scarce.

A list of the Rhopalocera which are scarce in Thomasville between December and May (which is the time I am usually in Thomasville) would indicate the following:

Euploiela claudia (common later on) Limenilis aslyanax 4.6 4.4 4.6 Lycaena comyntas Thecla halesus 6 6 Calephelis caenius Thanaos somnus V Anosia berenice Thanaos naevius Anaea portia Apatura alicia Libythea bachmanni Lerema accius Vanessa antiopa Limenitis disippus? Vanessa cardui Achalarus lycidas Pieris protodice

I collected Heterocera at light this spring for the first time in Georgia, and a few of the more desirable were: 2 ? Xy-leutes robiniæ; 2 Citheronia sepulcralis; 3 Lagoa pyxidifera; 1 Parorgyia leucophaea; Apatela occidentalis; Hypsoropha monilis; Hypsoropha hormos; Chloridea virescens and Actinotia ramosula.

This year I tried general collecting for the first time with good success, having had special luck among the Orthoptera, all of which Mr. Relin has very kindly identified for me. I also took Coleoptera, only a few of which have as yet been identified.

Some of the interesting specimens are: 1 Deltochilum gibbosum, 3 Phanaeus igneus, 3 Geotrupes retusus, 1 Geotrupes egeriei, 2 Hoplia trifasciata, 2 Silpha surinamensis, 1 Trichius viridulus, 3 Mallodon dasystomus, 1 Prionus imbricollis and four of the scarce Pomphopuca polita which I took at the arc lights. The specimens from other groups are all as yet unidentified.